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5	IN THE SUPREME COURT						
6	STATE OF ARIZONA						
7							
8	PETITION TO REPEAL OR AMEND) Supreme Court No. R						
9	RULE 45 OF THE RULES OF THE) SUPREME COURT) PETITION TO REPEAL OR						
10) AMEND RULE 45						
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12	Durguent to Arizona Sunrama Court Pula 28, the undersigned respectfully						
13	Pursuant to Arizona Supreme Court Rule 28, the undersigned respectfully						
	submits this petition to the Court requesting the repeal, or in the alternative, the						
14	amendment of Rule 45 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, as follows.						
15	I. Background						
16	Rule 45 of the Rules of the Supreme Court requires, with some exceptions,						
17	fifteen (15) hours of continuing legal education ("CLE") by each active attorney						
18	licensed to practice in Arizona. The CLE requirement is imposed in addition to the						
19	three years of full-time education required to qualify to sit for the bar examination,						
20	and in addition to passing the examination. Rule 45 gives the Board of Governors of						
21	the State Bar of Arizona (the "Board") the power to adopt regulations governing CLE						
22	compliance, and the Board has published Regulations 101 through 109 for this						
23	purpose. Under Regulation 104, for example, CLE credit hours can be earned through						
24	attending classes, teaching classes, publishing legal works, and self-study. Most						
25	attorneys complete their CLE credits by attending in-person, "interactive" courses.						

Indeed, only five (5) of the fifteen (15) required CLE credit hours may be satisfied through self-study in Arizona, meaning there is no live interaction with an instructor.

Although these requirements may appear modest in length of instruction, they are anything but modest in expense. Interactive CLE courses typically cost at least \$40 per CLE credit hour. In substance, this adds approximately \$600 to the annual \$315 or \$460 bar membership dues already paid by each practicing attorney in Arizona (the lesser amount applying to attorneys admitted for fewer than two years). For a new attorney, CLE requirements mean that annual bar dues can be almost three times what they appear to be, to say nothing of work hours lost while attending CLE. This additional expense is particularly onerous for many young attorneys who now graduate law school buried in debt, only to enter a very uncertain legal market in which their chances of legal employment are significantly worse than their chances of admission to, and graduation from, law school. Furthermore, recent law school graduates are those least in need of CLE.

II. Argument

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The only parties who significantly benefit from CLE are rent-seekers who provide CLE courses for excessive fees. Regulation 104 exacerbates this problem with its implicit presumption that private learning is not as valuable as "interactive" learning. This is a poor assumption, however, especially in light of the practical reality of CLE courses. "Interactive" CLE courses typically consist of an instructor giving one to three hours of PowerPoint presentations, followed by a ten-to-twenty minute question-and-answer period, during which perhaps five out of thirty attendees have any interaction with the instructor at all. In other words, "interactive" courses are only *potentially* interactive and in reality are interactive only for a small portion of attendees. A lawyer engaging in "self-study" has the same potential for interactivity as a lawyer attending an "interactive" course, because the former can follow up his or

her questions with Internet research or questions to colleagues at his or her leisure.

Oftentimes an instructor at an "interactive course" cannot satisfactorily answer questions posed to him or her, in any case.

More importantly, attorneys do not significantly benefit from CLE. This is not to say that attorneys do not benefit from continued education as such, but attorneys receive continued education simply as a part of their jobs. A typical attorney works 50 to 60 hours per week or more and learns more about the law and its developments in any typical week than he or she will learn from watching fifteen hours worth of PowerPoint presentations per year. Attorneys also spend many hours every year reading professional journals, books, and Supreme Court opinions as they are published. Moreover, the massively increased use of the Internet since Arizona adopted the CLE requirements seriously undermines any perceived need for CLE based on educational idleness. General and specialized legal blogs continuously provide attorneys with instantaneous local and national updates on the state of the law, opinions about the law from distinguished practitioners and professors, links to relevant rulings and documents, practice tools, and even discussion forums. CLE attendance adds at most a miniscule fraction to the amount of legal education an attorney absorbs in a year. In reality, there is very little value added by the formal CLE requirements beyond what an attorney is naturally exposed to. In summary, CLE was a solution to a problem that has since disappeared to any extent it may have existed.

III. Conclusion

The undersigned respectfully requests that the Court repeal Rule 45. In the alternative, the undersigned respectfully requests that Rule 45(b) be amended to add the bold text in the quotation below:

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$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	4. New Admittees. A lawyer newly admitted between January 1 and June 30 need not comply with the requirements of section (a) for						
3	that educational year. A lawyer newly admitted between July 1 and December 31 shall comply with the requirements of section (a) for that						
	educational year by completing two-thirds of the requirement.						
4	Furthermore, a lawyer shall be exempt from the requirements of section (a) for ten years from the earliest date of admission to the						
5	bar of any state, or until the lawyer has satisfied all debt incurred for the purpose of attending law school, if any, whichever occurs						
6	sooner.						
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8	DATED this 8th day of January, 2010.						
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10							
11							
12	Eliot M. Held						
13	322 Karen Ave. #1003						
14	Las Vegas, NV 89019						
15							
16	Electronic copy filed with the						
17	Clerk of the Supreme Court of Arizona this day of, 2010.						
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